The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 47. HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 24, 1872. NO. 29.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, HUNTINGDON, PA. june26,'72-6m,

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
January 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

COLYER & GRAHAM, PAINTERS.
Shop No. 750, Hill Street,
(2d door from S. E. Henry & Co's.,)
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will do all kind of painting cheaper than any firm in town. Give them a call before applying elsewhere. 1may6m.

ISAAC TAYLOR & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF *Hemlock, Pine, and Oak Bill Timber and Shingles*, Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa. They make a specialty of furnishing to order all kinds of
HEMLOCK AND BILL TIMBER.
Orders taken and any information given by M. M. LOGAN, at his office, over the Union Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan.24,1872-6mo.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

CIRCULATION 1700.

—:o:—

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

—:o:—

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

—:o:—

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

—:o:—

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

Miscellaneous.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN.

BUCHANAN & SON.
509 HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of

COOKING STOVES

West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand

SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED!
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.

Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK

done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

THE MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, at
OAK HALL,
opposite First National } Is now fully prepared to
Bank Huntingdon, Pa., } make up suits which for

NEATNESS, DURABILITY and *CHEAPNESS*

cannot be equaled in this county. Having just received my

SPRING and SUMMER stock of CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTING,
ETC.,

I ask everybody to call and be convinced of the fact that the most complete Merchant Tailoring establishment is carried on at Oak Hall.

Also Ready-made clothing, for Men, Youths and Boys. Gents Furnishing Goods,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

I invite all to call and examine my stock of

READY MADE GOODS;

they are of the best qualities and of all grades and patterns, and I will be able to please all wishing anything in my line.
1mayt f. B. F. DOUGLASS.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. R. NORTON,
Dealer in
PIANOS.
AND STATE AGENT
For the celebrated
JEWETT & GOODMAN ORGAN,
118 Smithfield Street,
Opposite New City Hall,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Send for Illustrated Catalogue.)
June 26, 1872-3m.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

CONVENTION
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Respecting Consuls and Trade-Marks.

Signed December 11, 1871; Exchanged April 29, 1872; Proclaimed June 1, '72.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the German Empire, relating to the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of Consuls, and to the Protection of Trade-Marks, was signed at Berlin on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by their respective Plenipotentiaries;

And whereas a Protocol thereto was signed by the said Plenipotentiaries on the twenty-ninth day of April last; which Convention and Protocol, in the English and German languages, are, word for word, as follows:

The President of the United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, led by the wish to define the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of the respective Consular Agents, have agreed upon the conclusion of a Consular Convention, and for that purpose have appointed their Plenipotentiaries, namely:

The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said States, near His Majesty the Emperor of Germany; His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, Bernard Konig, His Privy Councillor of Legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

Art. 1.

Each of the Contracting Parties agrees to receive from the other Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, in all its ports, cities, and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the Contracting Parties without also applying to every other Power.

Art. 2.

The Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents shall be reciprocally received and recognized, on the presentation of their commissions, in the forms established in their respective countries. The necessary exequatur for the exercise of their functions shall be furnished to them free of charge, and, on the exhibition of this instrument, they shall be admitted at once, and without difficulty, by the territorial authorities, Federal, State, or communal, judicial, or executive, of the ports, cities, and places of their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted. The Government that furnishes the exequatur reserves the right to withdraw the same on a statement of the reasons for which it has thought proper to do so.

Art. 3.

The respective Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all privileges, exemptions, and immunities which have been granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation. Consular officers, not being citizens of the country where they are accredited, shall enjoy, in the country of their residence, personal immunity from arrest or imprisonment except in the case of crimes, exemption from military billetings and contributions, from military service of every sort, and other public duties, and from all direct or personal or sumptuary taxes, duties, and contributions, whether Federal, State, or municipal. If, however, the said consular officers are or become owners of property in the country in which they reside, or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts, and to the same jurisdiction, as citizens of the country, property holders, or merchants. But under no circumstances shall their official income be subject to any tax. Consular officers who engage in commerce shall not plead their consular privileges to avoid their commercial liabilities. Consular officers of either character shall not in any event be interfered with in the exercise of their official functions, further than is indispensable for the administration of the laws of the country.

Art. 4.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents may place over the outer door of their offices, or of their dwellings, the arms of their nation, with the proper inscription indicative of the office. And they may also hoist the flag of their country on their consular edifice, except in places where a legation of their country is established.

They may also hoist their flag on board any vessel employed by them in port for the discharge of their duty.

Art. 5.

The consular archives shall be at all times inviolable, and under no pretence whatever shall the local authorities be allowed to examine or seize the papers forming part of them. When, however, a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept in a separate enclosure.

The offices and dwellings of Consules missi who are not citizens of the country of their residence shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, except in the case of the pursuit of crimes, under any pretext invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no event shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

Art. 6.

In the event of the death, prevention, or absence of Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the respective authorities in Germany or in the United States, may temporarily exercise their functions, and, while thus acting, they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted by this convention to the incumbents.

Art. 7.

Consuls General and Consuls may, with the approbation of their respective Governments, appoint Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents in the cities, ports, and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of Germany, of the United States, or any other country. They shall be furnished with a commission by the Consul who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act, or by the Government of the country which he represents. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in Article III.

Art. 8.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall have the right to apply to the authorities of the respective countries, whether Federal or local, judicial or executive, within the extent of their consular district, for the redress of any infraction of the treaties and conventions existing between the two countries, or of international law; to ask information of said authorities, and to address said authorities to the end of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen, especially in cases of the absence of the latter; in which cases such Consuls, etc., shall be presumed to be their legal representatives. If due notice should not be taken of such application, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the Government of the country where they reside.

Art. 9.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents of the two countries, or their chancellors, shall have the right, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country—

1. To take at their office or dwelling, at the residence of the parties, or on board of vessels of their own nation, the depositions of the captains and crews, of passengers on board of them, of merchants, or of any other citizens of their own country.

2. To receive and verify unilateral acts, wills, and bequests of their countrymen, and any and all acts of agreement entered upon between citizens of their own country, and between such citizens and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside; and also all contracts between the latter, provided they relate to property situated or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation by which the said consular officers are appointed.

All such acts of agreement and other instruments, and also copies and translations thereof, when duly authenticated by such Consul General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent under his official seal, shall be received by public officials and in courts of justice as legal documents, or as authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn up or authenticated by competent public officers of one or the other of the two countries.

Art. 10.

In case of the death of any citizen of Germany in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States in the German Empire, without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

The said consular officer shall have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors, until they are duly represented.

In all successions to inheritances citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall pay in the country of the other such duties only as they would be liable to pay, if they were citizens of the country in which the property is situated or the judicial administration of the same may be exercised.

Art. 11.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of the two countries are exclusively charged with the inventorying and the safe-keeping of goods and effects of every kind left by sailors or passengers on ships of their nation, who die either on board ship or on land, during the voyage or in the port of destination.

Art. 12.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall be at liberty to go either in person or by proxy on board vessels of their nation admitted to entry and to examine the officers and crews, to examine the ships' papers, to receive declarations concerning their voyage, their destination, and the incidents of the voyage; also to draw up manifests and lists of freight, to facilitate the entry and clearance of their vessels, and finally to accompany the said officers or crews before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist them as their interpreters or agents.

The judicial authorities and custom-house officials shall in no case proceed to the examination or search of merchant vessels without having given previous notice to the consular officers of the nation to which the said vessels belong, in order to enable the said consular officers to be present.

They shall also give due notice to the said consular officers in order to enable them to be present at any depositions or statements to be made in courts of law or before local magistrates, by officers or persons belonging to the crew, thus to prevent errors or false interpretations which might impede the correct administration of justice. The notice to Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents shall name the hour fixed for such proceedings. Upon the non-appearance of the said officers or their representatives, the case may be proceeded with in their absence.

Art. 13.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall have the exclusive power to take cognizance of and to determine differences of every kind which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers, and crews, and specially in reference to wages and the execution of mutual contracts. Neither any court or authority shall, on any pretext, interfere in these differences, except in cases where the differences on board ship are of a nature to disturb the peace and public order in port, or on shore, or when persons other than the officers and crew of the vessel are parties to the disturbance.

Except as aforesaid, the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of efficient aid to the consuls, when they may ask it in order to arrest and hold all persons, whose names are borne on the ship's articles, and whom they may deem it necessary to detain. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consuls, addressed in writing to the local authorities and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew, and shall be held during the whole time of their stay in the port, at the disposal of the Consuls. Their release shall be granted only at the request of the Consuls, made in writing.

The expense of the arrest and detention of those persons shall be paid by the consuls.

Art. 14.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crews of ships-of-war or merchant vessels of their nation, who may be guilty or be accused of having deserted ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country.

To that end, the Consuls of Germany in the United States shall apply to either the Federal, State, or municipal courts or authorities; and the Consuls of the United States in Germany shall apply to any of the competent authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by an official extract of the register of the vessel and the list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the men whom they claim belong to said crew. Upon such request alone thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the Consuls, the deserters (not being citizens of the country where the demand is made either at the time of shipping or of their arrival in the port) shall be given up to the Consuls. All aid and protection shall be furnished them for the pursuits, seizure, and arrest of the deserters, who shall be taken to the prisons of the country and there detained at the request and at the expense of the Consuls, until the said Consuls may find an opportunity of sending them away.

If, however, such opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

Art. 15.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of the respective countries. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter, and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

Art. 16.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the Government, or owned by a citizen of one of the two Contracting Parties being wrecked, or cast on shore, on the cost of the other, the local authorities shall inform the Consuls General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the district of the occurence, or if there be no such consular agency, they shall inform the Consuls General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the German Empire shall take place in accordance with the laws of Germany; and, reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to German vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the United States shall take place in accordance with the laws of the United States.

The consular authorities have in both countries to intervene only to superintend the proceedings having reference to the repair and revictualling, or, if necessary, to the sale of the vessel wrecked or cast on shore.

For the intervention of the local authorities no charges shall be made except such as in similar cases are paid by vessels of the nation.

In case of a doubt concerning the nationality of a shipwrecked vessel, the local authorities shall have exclusively the direction of the proceedings provided for in this article.

All merchandise and goods not destined for consumption in the country where the wreck takes place shall be free of all duties.

Art. 17.

With regard to the marks or labels of goods, or of their packages, and also with regard to patterns and marks of manufacture and trade, the citizens of Germany shall enjoy in the United States of America, and American citizens shall enjoy in Germany, the same protection as native citizens.

Art. 18.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be exchanged at Berlin within the period of six months.

In case neither party gives notice, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Convention.

Berlin, the 11th of December, 1871.
[L. S.] GEO. BANCROFT.

The undersigned met this day in order to effect the exchange of the ratifications of the Consular Convention, signed on the 11th day of December, 1871, between the United States of America and Germany.

Before proceeding to this act, the undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America declared—

1. That in accordance with the instruction given him by his Government, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the expression "property," used in the English text of Articles III and IX, is to be construed as meaning and intending "real estate."

2. That, according to the laws and the Constitution of the United States, Article X applies not only to persons of the male sex but also to persons of the female sex.

After the undersigned, President of the office of the Chancellor of the Empire, had expressed his concurence with this declaration, the acts of ratification, found to be in good and due form, were exchanged, and the present protocol was in duplicate executed.

Berlin, the 29th April, 1872.
GEO. BANCROFT.
DELBRUECK.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Berlin on the twenty-ninth day of April last:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention and protocol to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set may hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE.]

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for a more effective system of quarantine on the Southern and Gulf coasts.

Whereas experience has proved that the present system of quarantine on the southern and gulf coasts is inefficient to prevent the ravages of yellow fever in the cities and town of that section: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to detail one or more medical officers of the regular army, who shall, during the coming season, visit each town or port on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast, which is subject or liable to invasions of yellow fever, and shall confer with the authorities of such port or town, with reference to the establishment of a more uniform and effective system of quarantine, and who shall ascertain all facts having reference to the outbreaks of this disease in such ports or towns, and whether any system of quarantine is likely to be effective in preventing invasions of yellow fever, and, if so, what system will least interfere with the interests of commerce at said ports; and shall make, also, a detailed report on this subject to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General, on or before the assembling of the third session of the Forty-second Congress, in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Approved, June 6, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 138.]

AN ACT to prevent and punish the obstruction of the administration of justice in the courts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons shall corruptly, or by threatening letters, or any threatening communications, endeavor to influence, intimidate, or impede any grand or petit jury or juror of any court of the United States, in the discharge of his or their duty, or shall corruptly, or by threats or force, or by threatening letters, or any threatening communications, influence, obstruct, or impede, or endeavor to influence, obstruct, or impede the due administration of justice therein, such person or persons so offending shall be liable to prosecution therefor by indictment, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, according to the aggravation of the offense. And if any person or persons shall attempt to influence the action or decision of any grand or petit juror upon any issue or matter pending before such juror, or before the jury of which he is a member, or pertaining to his or their duties, by writing or sending to him any letter or letters, or any communication in print or writing in relation to such issues or matter, without the order previously obtained of the court before which the said juror is summoned, such person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to prosecution therefor by indictment or information, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, according to the aggravation of the offense.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 137.]

AN ACT relative to retired officers of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all officers of the United States army who may hereafter be retired shall be retired upon the actual rank held by them at the date of retirement, and the thirty-second section of the act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

General Amnesty.

In his speech delivered on the 29th of June, 1872, at Decatur, Illinois, while discussing the issues presented in the Liberal Platform, Gov. Oglesby, said:

Resolution third says: "We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of all disabilities." That lets in everybody. It lets the seventy-five in. How does the question stand? In 1866 the republicans in congress proposed the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. In July 1868, that amendment was ratified by three-fourths of the States of the Union, and was declared by congress and by Secretary Seward to have been ratified and made a part of the constitution. What did that amendment say? "All persons born in the United States, or naturalized, are citizens of the United States and of each State of the union." What is the next thing it said? "The debt contracted in the suppression of the rebellion shall never be questioned." That is two things. "All debts contracted by the Confederate States shall never be paid." That is three things. "That compensation for emancipated slaves shall never be granted by congress or by any State of the Union." That is four things. And fifth, "that no person shall be eligible to the office of member of congress, senator of the United States, elected as president, nor hold any civil or military office in the United States or any State, who, having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, afterwards engaged in rebellion against our government; that they should never hold office except that disability should be removed by a two-thirds vote of congress." Very well. Then no man who, having taken oath to support the constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in rebellion, could hold office unless a two-thirds vote of congress removed the disability.

What did we do? Immediately we began to remove the disabilities. Well, could these rebels all vote? Yes, sir—they could all vote, like the colored people—we allowed them all to vote—we only provided that they could not hold office until the disabilities were removed by act of congress, and then it had to be a two-third vote.

The Republican party commenced removing these disabilities. That constitutional provision itself removed the disabilties from a great many of them; and congress kept on removing disabilities until last session, when 25,000 were discharged by one act. That act read: "All persons who have ever borne arms against the government of the United States, except members of the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh congress—except men who were in the army, navy, or judiciary when the war began." These "excepts" cover about seventy-five men. Why not let them hold office? That is just where the republican party stops. The liberals say, "let them all in." We say "no, it is not wise." The great leading landmarks of the rebellion stand now as they stood then. Jeff Davis says he will take nothing—he accepts nothing from you. Alexander H. Stephens, Robert Toombs and others say, "We are rebels still; we believe we were right; we were not in rebellion against your government; we had a right to secede; we stand now just where we did during the war." We say, "So long as you talk that way we will let you stand as a monument of the wrath of an outraged people." [Applause.] They trifled with the liberties of this people, and shot dead, or caused to be crippled, four hundred thousand of these men, and just as long as they stand in that attitude, and say they won't come back and be true to the Union, we say these disabilities shall not be removed from them—that they shall not be elected to congress, or be elected president or vice-president. I stand upon that to-day. I say we have been liberal as no people on the globe were ever liberal before. But Gov. Koerner and Judge Trumbull and all of them say, "We want the disabilities removed from Jeff Davis, from Toombs, from Stephens—we want them elected to office if the people down there choose to elect them." Judge Trumbull says that the people down there have a right to vote for Davis if they like best to do so. He says, "has not every one a right to vote for whosoever he prefers?" I say that has been the doctrine—it is the doctrine now; but it has always been understood by democrats, republicans and whigs alike, to mean that when you and I vote for whom we please we are to vote for a friend of our country, and not for rebels or traitors. The right of election was never extended to that dangerous and fearful extent. Go to the soldier here to-day—to the loyal man who stood by the government, and ask him if he wants Jeff Davis elected president or vice president of the United States, or if he wants him in congress, and he will say No—he considers him a dangerous man. You men say it is right for him to be there, and that you are in favor of it. Your platform pledges you to it, and so does the speech of Judge Trumbull; but I say there is no reform in it—I say it is an outrageous violation of prudential measures. A nation that cares nothing for its reputation is like a man or woman who cares nothing for reputation, which represents the brightest jewel of the human heart. I favor no man nor no party that will advocate the bringing back of such men to government and place. Jeff Davis is a traitor before, and I will not consent to place him in a position to be voted for by men, who will vote for him solely on account of his unexhausted treason against our laws, our people, and our union; who sympathize with him alone on account of his unpatriotic views and open avowals of hate of our constitution. Neither humanity nor injustice require this abandonment of sound and healty principles. I am asked if we still fear Jefferson Davis. I promptly answer, if democrats and liberal republicans should succeed in returning Davis, Stephens, Breckinridge, and Toombs to the United States Senate, the fatal error would have no effect either upon my nerves or my fidelity to our country, but I should be mortified to know that a political party had gained the control of the government who had no higher standard of patriotism than to take counsel of an old foe who has neither respect for our institutions or gratitude for the generous mercy already extended to them, who would under every pretense again renew the discord of former days and make it a daily business to talk treason to the youth of our country—vote upon all occasions in the interest of our late enemy and secretly instil posion as they did into the veins and arteries of the nation. I am not so stupid as not to know that Mr. Greeley, by his avowal of a policy of prompt restoration to political power of Davis and others, who still insult us, will in the approaching presidential election, secure the vote of every southern and northern man once in rebellion or in sympathy with those who were against our land and country. That I fear is the real secret of all this profligate love of amnesty, and Gen. Grant and our cause will to that extent suffer in the next election. I will not, therefore, vote for Mr. Greeley, nor any other man who goes for that kind of amnesty. It is trifling with the principles of the government.

Now, these are the only two points of difference—civil service reform and amnesty. Poor Greeley! You cannot tell what the old man will do. He went crazy on amnesty; he must go to Richmond to sign Jeff Davis' bail bond, and now his cry from morning to night is to bring back these seventy-five or a hundred. To put one of them in his cabinet will be perfect consistent with the signing of that bail bond. It was the foolish freak of an old man, trying to do something to pacify the country; he thought he was going to reconcile rebels and republicans by it. The rebels laughed at it. Jeff Davis turned up his nose at it. I say it was the simple thought of a poor old man that had been dreaming half his lifetime that he would do something to rule the world. I remember as well as you do that he once said that no man could be healthy or vote intelligently who did not subsist on bread; he thought that a man who took a glass of whiskey, or a glass of beer, ought to be hanged on the spot. Such practices, and such views, will not answer in a republic. In selecting men we take capacity and general features into account, and though a man may not do as we do in these smaller matters, yet that is no reason why we should not vote for him. Look at members of temperance societies; they will frequently vote for a man who is not a temperance man at all. They say, "We must look over that thing—that man has qualification—he is eminently fitted for the office, and I will overlook the question of his intemperance for the time being." Just so with a man who drinks occasionally; he votes for a temperance man, because other considerations come in to control his action.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, July 24, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
General ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Honorable HENRY WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.
2. Marcus A. Davis.
3. G. Morrison Coates.
4. Henry Broom.
5. Theo. M. Wilmer.
6. John M. Bromall.
7. Francis Shroder.
8. Mark H. Richards.
9. Edward H. Green.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.
11. Daniel R. Miller.
12. Leander M. Morton.
13. Theodore Strong.
14. John Passmore.
15. S. D. Freeman.
16. Jessee Merrill.
17. Henry Orlady.
18. Robert Bell.
19. J. M. Thompson.
20. Isaac Frazier.
21. Geo. W. Andrews.
22. Henry Floyd.
23. John J. Gillepsie.
24. James Patterson.
25. John W. Wallace.
26. Charles C. Boyle.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Cen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
General HARRISON ALLEN,
OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel R. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

Republican Delegate Elections.

At a meeting of the Republican County Committee, held Jan. 16, 1872, the time for holding the County Convention was fixed for *Tuesday, August 13th, 1872, at 10 a. m., in* the Court House, at Huntingdon.

In pursuance of the above action, the Republicans of Huntingdon county, will meet at their respective places of voting, on *Saturday, August 10th*, 1872, and elect delegates to meet in County Convention, at Huntingdon, on Tuesday, August 13th, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m, to place in nomination

One Person for Assembly.
One Person for Prothonotary.
One Person for Register and Recorder.
One Person for District Attorney.
One Person for County Commissioner.
One Person for Director of the Poor.
One Person for Auditor.

Also, Congressional Conferees, and Conferees for Delegate to Constitutional Convention.

Elections in Townships—Polls open at 4 p. m., and close at 7 p. m.

Elections in Boroughs—Polls open at 6 p. m., and close at 9 p. m.

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
Chm. Rep. Co. Com.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 24th, 1872.

AFTER THE CONVENTIONS.

Now that the political Conventions have been held, and party nominations made for President and Vice President of the United States, what, on a calm and candid survey of the field, is the result and the prospect?

The Republican party came out squarely without intrigue, and presented the names of GRANT and WILSON as their standard bearers. Upon these men the Republicans are united. Gen. Grant is re-nominated because he is a tried servant of the people, and has proved himself not only true and faithful to the important trusts imposed upon him, but has been efficient and successful. Senator Wilson has had more than thirty years experience in the public service. He has been a hard worker. He has been honest. Nobody has ever hinted at a dishonest act on his part, or charged him with any other motive, in all his public life than that of a purely honorable purpose to serve his country faithfully. In this he has succeeded, and as a just recognition of his labors he has been selected for the second highest official position in the gift of the people. Out of the forty millions of people no two better qualified men, for the positions, could have been selected. Their election is but simply a duty which the people owe to themselves, in connection with the future peace, security and material prosperity of the country.

Under the most favorable interpretation of motives, what can be said for the Presidential candidate of the opposition, and for the integrity of purpose of those who placed him in nomination at Baltimore?

Horace Greeley has an almost world-wide reputation. In the United States his name has been a household word in almost every family for thirty years. Co-equal in extent with the knowledge of his name has always been the conviction that he is one of the most unreliable public men in the Union. At one time he is an enthusiastic Fourierite; at another a Spiritualist. Again he runs a saw-dust speculation under a theory that he can furnish the world with fuel from saw-dust. After drawing young Vanderbilt and others into the scheme to the extent of many thousands of dollars, it is discovered that the saw-dust fuel is a dead failure, and the project is abandoned with the loss of the large amounts invested. Then he is a secessionist, pressing the Administration to let the Southern States go out of the Union, and again urging a hot pursuit "On to Richmond" after them. In short Mr. Greeley has been almost "every thing by turns and nothing long." One of his aspirations, expressed by himself and published in his paper and in his biography was "that it might not be written upon his tombstone that he ever owed anything to the Democratic party." And now in perfect keeping with his proverbial instability, he renounces his former political faith and submits to become the willing tool and dupe of that same party! Abnegation so complete comes only of a weak mind and vain conceit, and never without creating mingled feelings of contempt and pity for the individual in his self-imposed degradation.

But while Greeley has abjured all his former professions, and in the hope of obtaining office has, Judas-like, betrayed his friends and engaged in a conspiracy with his former political enemies, how much more revolting is the hypocracy of the party who have picked him up and accepted him as their willing tool in the effort to work their way once more to the Government crib! What a spectacle! Greeley, Horace Greeley of the New York *Tribune*, at the head of the Democratic party! It was in 1860 that the Democrats in the city of Baltimore dressed up two young men to represent Horace Greeley and a negro wench, who rode through the streets on mules, greeted with applause. Now with similar applause, and with as little love for the man, these same Democrats have made of themselves mules, or asses, to carry him into power! Who has changed? Which the fool, and which the knave?

Were it not for the National disgrace that must to some extent grow out of such a deplorable case of abnegation, it would be of small consequence to the Republicans and to the country that the Democrats have selected Greeley as their political head and adviser. The act only shows the desperate straits to which the party is driven in its last stages of dissolution. And the only regret in connection with its death is that it should have been bereft of its reason before it expired, and thus afforded the London *Times* and other foreign journals an opportunity of commenting upon the insanity of the expiring party. The nomination of Greeley was no sooner announced than the London *Times* declared in an editorial that

> "There never was exhibited a more flagrant instance of party demoralization. The Democrats swallowed their opponent's platform and candidates, confessing that they had none of their own to present. * * * Nobody believes Greeley could be President of the United States four months without making some terrible mistake.—Discretion, prudence and temper requisite for the proper performance of the functions of President of the United States are all wanting in Greeley.—*We cannot believe the American people will elect a man who is so deficient in every magisterial quality.*"

Poor misled Greeley! Desperate Democracy! Weak human nature! "Lead us not into temptation."

But there is a brighter side to the picture. The noise and nonsense witnessed at Baltimore was not participated in by the solid, sensible portion of the Democratic party. They were not there. Nor will they be found voting for Greeley, the dupe of the demagogues.

All Democrats outside of the soreheads and hungry office-seekers are strongly opposed to the election of Horace Greeley, and will vote for Grant, or stay at home.

Again: All Democrats connected with manufacturing, railroad, and other corporations; all Democratic capitalists, bondholders, and heavy owners of real and personal property are opposed to any change in the present policy of the Administration and prosperous condition of the country, and not only prefer Grant to Greeley, but prefer Grant to anybody else.

Yet again: The vast number of Democrats actively engaged in mercantile business, and in banks, banking and exchange, in every State in the Union, seriously hope that the financial policy and the tariffs on importations may not be disturbed by political changes at the present time. Everything relating to these is now well regulated and running smoothly. Business is prosperous, and they wish to let well enough alone. *They dread a change in the Administration.* They will not only not vote for Greeley, but a large proportion of them will vote and throw their influence for Grant. The safety of the purse has, after all, much to do in shaping public sentiment in the canvass; and public sentiment will produce more influence on the final result of the campaign than a thousand hollow, heartless Conventions like that at Baltimore.

☞ The JOURNAL will be furnished to new subscribers from this date until the 10th of November, (close of campaign,) for 50 cents. tf.

☞ We found an aged gentleman, the other day, seated in the midst of a score or two of newspapers, the very picture of weariness and fatigue, who had read the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, at least twenty times over, read all the correspondence from Baltimore and all the comments, critical and otherwise, of the Baltimore papers, for the purpose of finding a report, or at least some allusion, to the speech which he was assured Hon. R. M. Speer would make in favor of the nomination of Mr. Greeley. But he could find nothing; nothing but a motion to amend that the States be called alphabetically. This was all. No speech after so much labored preparation. It was too bad. The sweat came out in great drops upon the old gentleman's intellectual brow. We pitied the old man; but we could only refer him respectfully to Mr. Speer. He alone could tell how it was he didn't make the speech and yet—lived! There be strange results in this world.

☞ A Democrat, talking over the Congressional election, a few days since, said it didn't make much difference to him who was sent to Congress so that he got his share of garden seeds. He thought the present member understood the sowing of seed broadcast very well. He, for his part, wanted a garden seed man!

Letter from New Orleans.

The City of New Orleans—The Weather—Financial Matters—The Pulpit—The Southern Press—Sugar Cane—Coming to the Issue—Arrest of Counterfeiters—Deaths last Month—Gambling—Cols. Scott and Forney.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1872.

DEAR JOURNAL:—I promised in my last from Florida, that I would let you hear from me when in this Southern metropolis. Well by doing considerable "swing around the circle," I have landed, and now enjoy the brilliant rays of the old Sol of "the sunny South." In fact I am latterly of the opinion that I have about as much of the "good thing" as constitutes under ordinary circumstances, the "too much."

New Orleans was so-called by its French founders, in honor of the Orleans House, once powerful in France. It was founded by the French Creoles, and its population number to-day about 192,000, of a general mixture of all nations, shades and colors. The chief products of the soil, upon which the city stands, was frogs, snakes and alligators, the former, probably, had a tendency to intice the Frenchmen to locate here. Grain was from the first, grossly neglected by the populace, so that some of the highest officials have never been able to exhibit a grain of common sense in the discharge of their official duties. The soil is of two kinds, high and low; from which circumstance is supposed to have originated the two phrases, "How is that for high?" and "Lo, the poor Indian," (Creoles I suppose). The climate is extremely southern, but northern winds, when long drawn out, like norther politicians, reach this city without difficulty, and are very welcome visitors these hot days in July.

The weather during the past week has been very changeable, some days the mercury would run up as high as 105° at certain hours in the day, then again down to probably 55 or 60° before sunset, in fact has been very pleasant at times for hours. Frequently a fine breeze commences in the evening from the direction of Lake Ponchartrain, which blows generally dring the night, making it comfortable, but woe to "human form divine" if no breeze, the mosquitoes will torment the life out of the weary sleeper; notwithstanding bars, they will find their way through.

Money matters are rather at a low ebb in this city, as well as throughout the south. Everybody is complaining of the tightness of money, and many merchants have their warehouses and stores, full of goods and produce laying for a more plenty in money circulation, while they are up north at some of the fashionable watering places, neglecting their business to the loss of commerce.

Cols. Scott and Forney, accompanied by Gen. Dodge, arrived in this city, on the 3d inst., and had a magnificent reception by the merchants of the Cotton Exchange. On the 4th inst., Col. Scott delivered an address to the members of the Cotton Exchange Association, at their rooms, which is highly spoken of by the press of this city. The *Times* says, "The remarks of Col. Scott deserve more attention from his not being a mere theorist, but possessing practical knowledge, and viewing the subject he discusses in a business light. He has nothing to say about the trade with the Indies, which is often the staple topic in discussing the advantages of a Southern railroad across the continent."

Col. Scott proposed to the citizens of New Orleans if they would raise $2,000,000, he would guarantee a railroad from New Orleans to Shreveport, thence to the Pacific. They are trying hard to raise the $2,000,000. Subscriptions are already in circulation, and in a week or two they expect to have the amount raised. This will open a line to the Pacific that Uncle Sam will have no trouble getting his mails through, owing to "blockades," and "snow drifts," as was the case last winter on the Union Pacific road. It will also open up northern Texas to emigration, and as soon as the Indians can be persuaded to abandon a hostile life, and live in peace with their white and black brethren, then it will be safe to go to Texas, as it would not give these bandits and Texas robbers such a chance to commit crimes, and blame it on the Indians. But I am straying away from New Orleans, let me return.

On Sunday last, I visited several churches, being a kind of a Sunday christian, I always make it a rule to go to church on Sunday, no matter where I am. On this occasion at 11 a. m., I went to the First Baptist church, situated at the corner of Magazine and Second streets, it is said to be the coolest in the city, and in fact we suffered but little from heat. The Rev. J. M. Lewis, delivered an eloquent, forcible and impressive sermon, from the text in Genesis, "And God said let there be light and there was light."

The pastor spoke of the duty of the christian to aid in diffusing the Gospel, but they must do it through the church. The church was the great light that must send its rays abroad, until the world was all bathed in them.

In the afternoon and evening I visited Sunday schools and other churches, which I find in quite a flourishing condition, and many scholars of all creeds and conditions present, except the black, they have their own churches and Sunday schools.

It is almost an impossibility to find two papers in this city, or in the State of Louisiana that express the same sentiment on the political question of the day. They all agree that the Baltimore Convention should ratify the Cincinnati nominees. I said all, but there is one exception, and only one, *The National Republican*, published in this city, it has Grant and Wilson at its masthead, and for State officers Kellogg and Antoian, while the New Orleans *Republican* supports Greeley and Brown, and Warmouth and Pinchback. The *Picayune* supports Greeley and Brown, and is on the fence, just now, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. *The Times*, the most influential paper of the State, is kind of a neutral sheet, but strong against Grant and Warmouth. The *Bee*, (a French paper) of course is against everything American, and not of French origin. It has influence only with the French population.

The subject of a change in the sugar cane plant in Louisiana has been generally agitated among leading sugar planters. They think that the "old Louisiana plant" is being under a process of degeneration. They have sent agents to other sugar growing countries to examine a species of sugar cane that it is thought will thrive in Louisiana.

Louisiana I believe has more conventions for political purposes, than any other State in the Union, and like its public papers, no two appear to agree upon the same system or policy. Between the State and National politics, they frequently get stuck. The most of these parties deem it wholly inadmissible to think of any sort of combination and bargain to which Governor Warmouth openly or covertly, directly or indirectly would be a principal party invested with the leading agency, while on the other hand, they do not dream of carrying the State election, much less the National election, against the re-united elements of the Republican party, including the solid negro vote, and backed by all the political influence of the Grant party. In short, the opinion has been steadily gaining ground among these conventions and clubs, as among the mass of the more honest and intelligent citizens, that the immediate mission to which they should devote themselves is to subordinate, collateral or ulterior political considerations, on the best term possible, to the special object of rescuing the State from the misrule of Gov. Warmouth and his associates, who have plunged the State into an enormous debt.

For several months past the city railroad companies, and dealers in different parts of the city, have been seriously annoyed by finding, from time to time, a large number of counterfeit nickels in their cash boxes. Some time since a detective was set to work, who soon discovered the parties to be two Sicilians operating at No. 107 Cypress street. They were detected owing to the great amount of antimony and block tin, purchased from hardware stores. They were arrested, and upon the premises were found several thousand dollars of the bogus nickels, with dies, moulds, etc., etc. It is hoped, and generally supposed, that they the only parties, and that the circulation will stop. They will be tried at the next term of court. The evidence is so strikingly correct, that they will undoubtedly be committed to prison for a term of years, as the penalty is quite severe for offenses of this kind.

The Board of Health's Secretary, of this city, reports a total number of deaths, from all causes, during last month to be 133, as follows: whites 75; blacks 49; mulattoes 9; total 133. Of this number 76 were males, and 57 females.

The mortuary report for the week ending, July 7th at 5 o'clock, p. m., shows 120 deaths from all causes.

Mr. Editor, was you ever in this city? If so you probably have some idea how extensively gambling is carried on here. Talk about "Rogues and Rogueries" of New York, they can't hold a candle to the little swindling games in this city, and among the most extensive gambling and swindling concerns in the State of Louisiana, if not the United States, is "The Louisiana State Lottery," run, worked and owned by Howard & Simmons, who are the most notorious swindlers on record. Taking into consideration their facilities, being legalized by the State laws, they swindle the poor out of the last dollar that they possess, and if redress is sought through law, "Oh its a legal concern, and no law can touch them," and it so proves, from various cases that I have heard of. The Lawyers, Judges, Jurors, Mayor, Chief of Police and the entire city government are under the influence of these legal gamblers. This I have tested, this I have found out to be true, and defy a denial, as many cases are noticed from time to time, by the *National Republican*, the only paper in the city that dare attack them, the other papers are controlled by the gamblers themselves. It is a disgrace to the city, to the State, yea the United States, to have laws enacted legalizing a stupendeous system of gambling and swindling.

CROCIUS.

☞ The JOURNAL will be furnished to new subscribers from this date until the 10th of November, (close of campaign,) for 50 cents. tf.

Minnesota Correspondence.

NEW ULM, MINN., June 6, 1872.

Editor of the Jonrnal: According to promise we are going to give you a short account of our trip to the North-West. We left your ancient borough at 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 29th of May, and arrived at this place on Saturday evening, June 1. We stopped some two hours at Chicago. It is a very confused place. The burnt portion of the city is being fast built up. It is said that there are 25,000 laborers there now, and that the population has increased 60,000 since the fire. It certainly is the great metropolis of this western country, and from present indications it will only be a matter of a few years, till it will far surpass its former greatness. We left this city by railroad for Milwaukee, at 10½ o'clock, a. m. Some seven miles from Chicago, we passed Rose Hill Cemetery, a beautiful place, and here, and for ten or fifteen miles from the city, are many grand residences, owned by the wealthy of Chicago, and are kept for summer resorts. Along this road we passed some very fine looking farms and gardens—some gardens containing fifteen or twenty acres.

We arrived at Milwaukee at one o'clock, p. m. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is situated on the west bank of Lake Michigan, and is quite a large business place, containing some 70,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its elevators and great wheat market. The railroad here is built across a corner of the lake.

Left at 3:30 p. m., for Winona, Minnesota. From Milwaukee to Winona, we crossed the Wisconsin river, and passed a number of small lakes, some covering two or three hundred acres; also numerous towns, some of them quite lively business places. We arrived at Winona at 2 a. m. Winona is situated on the northeast bank of the Mississippi river, about 100 miles below St. Paul, and has 15,000 inhabitants. There we crossed the Mississippi river from La Crosse, on an iron draw-bridge. We find quite a number of these draw or turn bridges in this western country. They certainly are a great invention. One or two men can turn and adjust them in a few minutes, either to let railroad cars over or steamboats pass through. We were rather surprised at this place to find goods of every kind much cheaper than we could buy them anywhere east. Here we had the pleasure of hearing (to us,) a new musical instrument, called Acaliope. It is constructed on the Pipe Organ principle, propelled by steam. It made grand music and might be heard two or three miles. If you had one of these instruments in ye ancient borough, it would make music enough for the entire town.

We left this place at 9 o'clock, a. m., on the Winona and St. Peter R. R., by way of Owatonna and Mankato City. On this route we passed thro' some fine farming country. The farms in this part of the State are generally well improved. The wheat crop is very good. The farmers nearly all have beautiful groves planted around their buildings, and this gives them a grand appearance. They are planted in rows, tastefully arranged. The kind of trees they plant are the cottonwood, bass, the soft and hard maple, and silver maple.—It is astonishing too, how fast they grow in this soil. They grow sufficiently large in two or three years to shade and protect buildings. According to an act of the Legislature of Minnesota, settlers are allowed a certain amount in payment of tax or money, for planting trees. We think this a wise act, and other Western States should do likewise.

New Ulm is a town of some 2,400 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the Western table lands of the Minnesota river, at an elevation of 300 or 400 feet above the level of the river, and was first settled by foreigners, all infidels, and as they had purchased the site, they refused for some time to sell a lot to any person unless they would join their society. So for a time, Infidelity flourished here and spread herself like a green bay tree. In 1862, they had got to such a length of wickedness, that they erected an altar on which they burnt Christ in effigy. Some Christian man witnessing this, said to them, "You will pay for this." So just in three days, the Sioux Indians came on them and killed the most of them, and destroyed nearly all their dwellings in town. It has never been ascertained how many were killed. The population to-day is made up largely of Swedes and Norwegians. There are four churches: German Methodist, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Presbyterian. The latter was only organized a few weeks ago. We are sorry to say, while they have four churches, the great work of evangelizing remains to be done, and we think any minister who will begin a good work here now, cannot be charged with building on any other man's foundation. The stores are nearly all kept open on the Sabbath. We saw one man sell two cook stoves and all the fixtures, including a complete outfit for housekeeping, flour, sugar, coffee, tea, &c., all before breakfast on Sabbath morning. There are a number of large stores here, and all doing extensive business. We purpose going out on the prairies to-morrow, in wagons, some seventy miles. The Infidels of St. Paul purpose having a pic-nic here next Sabbath, and if we get back in time, we may give you an account of it. M

☞ The JOURNAL will be furnished to new subscribers from this date until the 10th of November, (close of campaign,) for 50 cents. tf.

Marriages.

RIDENOUR—CORBIN—On July 9th, by Rev. J. W. Plannett, Mr. Eneas Ridenour, of Altoona, and Miss Amanda A. Corbin, of Huntingdon co., Pa.

MYERS—JOHNSTON—By the same, July 13th, Mr. Casper Myers and Miss Mattie Johnston, both of Huntingdon.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

SIMPSON—On Friday evening, 19th inst., John Simpson, aged 74 years and 1 month.

HICKS—In Smithfield, July 16th, Joshua Hicks, aged 66 years, 8 months and 2 days.

HALLMAN—On the 12th inst., at Cottage, Huntingdon co., Pa., after an illness of three days, Mrs. Elizabeth Hallman, widow of the late George Hallman, in the 62d year of her age.

MORNINGSTAR—In this place, on the 21st inst., John Morningstar, aged — years.

GRAY—On the 15th inst., in this borough, of cholera infantum, Wilber N., infant son of G. W. and M. G. Gray, aged 8 months and 15 days.

Political Announcements.

CANDIDATURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Announcements will be made under this head at the following reasonable rates, viz:

Congress, $8.00; Assembly and Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, $5.00 each; Prothonotary and Register and Recorder, each $4.00; District Attorney and County Commissioner each $3.00 and Director of the Poor and Auditor each $2.00. These charges to cover only the bare announcement. All letters or recommendations of candidates of a personal character, will be charged at the rate of ten cents per line in addition. No Announcement will POSITIVELY be inserted unless the money accompanies the order. We will treat all parties alike. Do not ask us to insert you name unless you pay over.

To the Republican Voters of Huntingdon County:

It gives us great pleasure to present to you the name of HARRY S. WHARTON, Esq., of Huntingdon, as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the County Convention and the Congressional District Conference. It is unnecessary for us to say to you, among whom he has grown to man's estate, and spent many of his maturer years, and who have elected him to places of honor and great responsibility heretofore, that he is in every way worthy of your earnest support. He is honest, he is capable, and he is deserving, and his Republicanism cannot be questioned.—Therefore, we solicit for him your ardent support at the approaching delegate elections, that his nomination may be secured, and believe us to be

Yours, Most Respectfully,
MANY REPUBLICANS.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 24, 1872.*

CONGRESS.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon County:

We present the name of Prof. A. L. GUSS, of Cassville, as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention and District Conference.—Prof. Guss is well known as the efficient Principal of the Soldiers' Orphan School, at Cassville, and was the Editor of the *Juniata Sentinel* during the war. He is a sound Republican, a fine business man, and has the qualifications to make us an able representative and one that would reflect credit on the district. HARMONY.

Mapleton, July 13, 1872.*

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce J. W. SCOTT, of Shade Gap borough, for the office of Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce T. W. MYTON, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

We are requested to announce F. S. FOUSE, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the usages of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce JAMES H. DAVIS, of Morris township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention to be held on the 13th of August next.

We are authorized to announce W. H. MCDONALD, of Mill Creek, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. B. TAYLOR, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM LIGHTNER, of West township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the usages of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL WRIGHT, of Springfield township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce JOHN S. WARFEL, of Henderson township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

To the Republican Voters of Huntingdon County:

Having been urged by Republican friends to become a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, I take this method of informing my friends that I have acceded to their wishes, and that I will be a candidate for that office.

DAVID HARE.

Porter twp., July 13, 1872.*

We are authorized to announce JACOB CHILCOTE, of Cass township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

New Advertisements.

THE TRAVELERS' REST HOTEL,
Cassville, Huntingdon co., Pa:

The undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has opened the above named Hotel and is prepared to accommodate travelers. He hopes that a liberal share of patronage will be extended.

GEORGE M. GREEN.
jy.24,72.]

VALUABLE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers his farm for sale, situated two miles from Mill Creek, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES, 85 of which are cleared, and the remainder in good timber. The improvements are a large two-story frame house with 8 rooms, a log barn, and other outbuildings. There are 1000 Peach trees, all bearing; 1000 Concord Grape vines all bearing; an apple orchard of choice fruit, and quite a variety of small fruit. The above farm will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned on the premises, or address him at Mill Creek, Pa.

S. A. ANDERSON.
july24-3m.

New Advertisement.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. and Vend Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, August 12, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Geo. Nolte in all that certain lot of ground, situate on the south side of the Juniata river, opposite the borough of Huntingdon, in the township of Walker, and county of Huntingdon, bounded as follows: Beginning at a mountain gum, thence by lands of John McCahan's heirs, south 63 degrees, east 6 50-100 perches to a post; thence by lands of D Africa, south 63 3-4 degrees, west 23 24-100 perches to a post; thence by land of James Osburn, north 7 degrees, east 29 12-100 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 1 acre and 1 square perch, being the same premises which D. Africa and wife conveyed to George Nolte, by deed, bearing date of 27th of October, 1862, and recorded at Huntingdon, in the office for recording of Deeds, in Record Book Q. No. 2, page 279, on which is erected a three-story Brick Brewery and Dwelling House, containing all the necessary fixtures for running a brewery. Connected therewith is a large vault, hewn out of the solid rock, for the purpose of storing beer. Also, a frame stable, cooper shop, and other outbuildings.

Also, a certain lot of ground, situate on the south side of the Juniata river, opposite the borough of Huntingdon, in the township of Walker, bounded on the north by Crooked Creek, on the east by land of John McCahan, on the south by the Public Road, and on the west by the Public Road, containing about four acres, more or less.—Said lot being equally convenient to the brewery.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Nolte.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of John N. Geissinger in all that certain tract of land, situate in Juniata township, in the said county of Huntingdon, bounded by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river and lands of Levi Ridenour, containing about 105 acres, and having thereon erected a log dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

Also, all that certain tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded on all sides by lands of Levi Ridenour, containing about 10 acres, being the same premises which was conveyed by the heirs of John Ridenour to the said John N. Geissinger by deed, dated January 15th, 1869, and recorded in Huntingdon, in Record Book Y, No. 2, page 294:

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John N. Geissinger.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of the defendant in all that certain one-half lot of ground, situate in J. Edgar Thompson's addition to the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 25 feet on Mifflin street and running back, at right angles, 150 feet to an alley, being numbered 102 and 105 in the plan of West Huntingdon.

Also, all the right, title and interest of defendant in all that half lot of ground, situate in J. Edgar Thompson's addition to the borough of Huntingdon, extending 25 feet in front on Moore street, and running back, at right angles, 150 feet to an alley, being the half of lot No. 88 in the plan of West Huntingdon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Lewis Richter.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of the defendant in all that certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, at the corner of Seventh and Mifflin streets, extending 50 feet in front on Seventh street and running back, at right angles to said street, along Mifflin street 190 feet, having thereon erected a small one-story frame house, it being lot No. 1 in Dorland's addition to the borough of Huntingdon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel G. Nash.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendant in all that certain tract of coal lands, situate on Broad Top Mountain, Carbon township, beginning at a white oak, thence by lands of Cummings & Hartman, north 31° east 235 perches to a stone heap; thence by lands now or formerly owned by A. P. Wilson, south 37° 33' east 21.1 perches to a stone heap; thence south 38° east 5.08 perches to a stone heap; thence by lands of H. & B. T. M. R. R. & C. C. south 24° 40' west 7.53 perches to a white oak stump; thence south 63¾° east 15.37 perches to a post; thence south 38 east 49.80 perches to a stone heap; thence south 51¼° west 26.65 perches to a stone heap; thence south 74½° west 64.36 perches to a stone heap; thence by lands of Cummings & Hartman south 30° west 111 perches to a stone heap; thence north 87° west 40 perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty acres and fourteen perches and allowance, be the same more or less.

Also, all the right, title and interest of defendant in that certain tract of coal land, situate in the township of Carbon, beginning at a chestnut oak, thence south 72° west 163 perches to a red oak; theace north 7½° west 70 perches to a chestnut; thence south 83° east 20 perches to a chestnut; thence north 32° east 68 perches to a chestnut; thence north 8° west 14 perches to a black oak; thence north 20° east 42 perches to a chestnut oak; thence 52° east 116 perches to a chestnut oak; thence north 46° east 60 perches to a white oak; thence south 84° east 40 perches to a white oak; thence south 29° west 295 perches to a white oak; thence south 89° east 40 perches to a post; thence north 28° east 112 perches to a red oak; thence south 50° east 41 perches to a chestnut; thence south 68° east 38 perches to a pine; thence south 90° west 50 perches to a chestnut; thence south 41° east 215 perches to the place of beginning, bounded on the east by lands formerly of Thomas W. Horton and Isaac Cook, on the south by lands of Jesse Cook and J. P. Baker, on the east by lands of Henry Houpt, containing 137 acres and 34 perches and allowance, having thereon erected six double miners' houses, four single miners' houses, one store room, stable, trestle work and shutes, two coal mine openings and one coal siding.

Also, all that certain small tract of land, adjoining the above tract on the north, containing three and one-half acres, more or less, bounded by lands of the Semi-Anthracite Company, being the same premises which was conveyed to John Hartman and William Cummings by the Semi-Anthracite Improvement Company, having thereon erected a trestle work, one store house, three double miners' houses and stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Cummings.

ALSO—A certain house or plank building, two-stories high, 20x16 feet, located on a lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, in that part of said borough known as West Huntingdon, being lot No. 76, and the ground covered by said building, and so much of the parts adjacent as is necessary for the ordinary purposes of the same.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael Decker, owner or reputed owner and contractor.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain lot of ground, situate in the village of McConnellstown, bounded on the north by main street or public road, on the east by lot of John Johnston, and on the south and west by other land of the defendant, Geo. H. Lang, containing about one-half acre, and having thereon a tannery, known as "Lang's Tannery," situate in Walker township.

Also, all that tract of land, situate in Walker township, adjoining the tannery property above described, bounded on the north by the said tannery property and lands of Joseph McCoy, on the east by lands now of Joseph McCoy, and on the south and west by lands of Thomas Hamer, containing about 21 acres, more or less, being mainly cleared and under fence, having thereon a small orchard, but no buildings except an ice house.

Also, all that certain tract of land, adjoining the village of McConnellstown, bounded on the north by the Huntingdon and Bedford Road, on the east and south by lands of Milton H. Sangree, and on the west by lands of William Slates, containing about 16 acres, more or less, being under fence, but having no buildings thereon, being the same land bought by said Lang from A. B. Sangree by deed.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property to George H. Lang.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting on Sand street 66 feet and extending back 180 feet to a ridge, containing 1¼ acres, more or less, and having thereon erected a two-story log house, stable and other outbuildings, and now occupied by defendant.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John S. Henderson.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 20 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. AMON HOUCK,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Huntingdon, July 24, '72. } [Sheriff.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., July 22, 1872. When called for say "advertised" and give date.

Mrs. T. C. Anderson, Chas. Bible, Lizzie Dell, Annie Grier, Mr. Harris, (Huckster) Mrs. Mary Hoffman, John Letzler, Wm. M'Bride, Miss Mary Thompson, Miss Mollie White, Dr. James L. Walker, Wm. White and Rebecca Woodcock.

BRICE X. BLAIR,
Postmaster.

HENRY & CO.,

AGENTS for the Harrisburg Fertilizing Co., will furnish in large or small quantities a pure article of flour bone—Super-Phosphate and Animal Compost to any point on Canal or railroad. 10apr3m.

New Advertisements.

NORMAL SCHOOL.
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 5TH, Prof. Kidder, of Shirleysburg, will open a Class for the training of young teachers. Terms, $5 for the course. jly17,3t.

NOTICE—To Elizabeth Foutz, Yellow Springs, Pa., Ephraim Taylor, Altoona, Pa., William Rouser, Bloody Run, Pa., Samuel Taylor, Jo Davies Co., Illinois, and Lucinda Finley, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas—Take Notice—That the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, have granted a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Philip Taylor, late of Tod township, deceased, to appear in Court, on the second Monday of August, 1872, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold. AMON HOUCK,
July17-4t Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 20th day of April., A. D., 1872, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 19th day,) of August, A. D., 1872, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.

AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 20th day of April, A. D., 1872, under the hands and seal of Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, compo-Huntingdof op son, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anth'ony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common P

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, July 24, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ARRAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church.—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANNETT. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. services on Sabbath: 7 p. m,

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. ervices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Flies.

Potatoes plenty.

Fruit crop promising.

Candidates are sociable.

The grain crop is housed.

Buy your coal for winter now.

Quite an amount of matter intended for this paper has been crowded out.

The *Sunday Dawn* has been pouring hot shot into the Huntingdon rats.

The Messrs. March, of this place, purpose visiting the fatherland next spring.

A disease, similar to the "Harrisburg quick-step," prevails in this neighborhood.

There is a man in Huntingdon who is so dignified and reserved in his manners that he never laughs.

Foggy mornings and chills are now in order. Well, about Huntingdon they are "no great shakes after all."

A Temperance Convention has been called, in this county, for the purpose of nominating a Temperance ticket.

It don't "concern" us in the least, Mr. *Watchman*, so you can just scold as much as you please. "It is none of our funeral."

The last *Pilgrim* goes for the Life Insurance Business. You had better keep quiet, Bros. B., if you don't want your "life taken."

Andrew Heffner, who resides at the mill above McConnellstown, was thrown from a load of grain, on last Saturday, and badly hurt.

On the 16th inst., an unknown man, supposed to be insane, jumped into a lock, about a mile below Mount Union, and drowned himself

A turtle, weighing 226 pounds, passed through this place, on last Saturday morning. He was big enough to make an oil tank full of soup.

If you want mosquitoes keep rain barrels on hand, well filled. It only takes fifteen days to manufacture enough to supply a whole town. Any standing water will do.

The Bedford *Gazette* and other papers will have it that Hon. John Scott is at the Bedford Springs. Not this season "if the court knows herself, and she thinks she do."

A Mr. Royer, connected with the East Broad Top and Coal Company, has purchased the farm of Samuel Bowman, at Mt. Union, for the purpose of locating a rolling mill.

Young man, when you want to get married, don't marry the young woman with a waist no thicker than a stove-pipe. You will save funeral expenses by remaining single.

MEEK is in a FUREY and FUREY is MEEK over the result of the Baltimore Convention. Go for Grant, boys, it is the only thing that a *Democratic Watchman*, of the old school, can do.

Gwin Raymond, working at Burchinell & Son's planing mill, had three fingers partly, and the small finger entirely, severed from the right hand, by a circular saw, on last Saturday.

Mr. Elliott is the pioneer of West Huntingdon. Seven years ago he located away out in the country. And, now, behold the town that has grown up around him! And he ain't an old man, either.

On last Saturday Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Johnston were thrown from a wagon, at Grave Point, and the former had her arm broken and was otherwise injured, while the latter was very severely bruised.

A new daily paper has been started at Johnstown, called the *Mountain Voice*. It will not be long until, if we hear its voice at all, it will be from the grave. It is like a thousand other newspaper enterprises: "born to die."

A young married man was perfectly astonished to find two large bustles in his chamber one morning. It was not until after the adjustment of his wife's corset that he had the least idea in the world where the second one belonged.

"Pa, what do they want with a Pole room?" said a little girl the other evening. "A Pole room?" "Yes, I heard Mr. N. say he wanted to rent a Pole room." "A Club room, you mean!" "Oh! yes, a Club room." She knew it was some kind of a stick.

There is no other civilized community in existence, that would allow Maria Montgomery to go about the streets swearing, using indecent language, and threatening to kill every body who speaks to her, except Huntingdon. Let the debasing nuisance be abated.

The avenue leading from Moore street up through the Cemetery is being very much washed out. Some steps should be taken to make a decent walk up there, protected by a gutter. As it is now it looks as if the Cemetery had been handed down from some by-gone age.

The rate of postage on transient newspapers, circulars and other printed matter, is now reduced to one cent for two ounces or fraction thereof. Remember that, and do not put a two cent stamp on papers, pamphlets and unsealed circulars you send out, unless they weigh over two ounces.

It does not require much politeness to share your seat in the carswith a pretty women. Almost any man can make such a sacrifice. But to make room for one who is old and ugly, and has two ragged children, three bundles and a band-box, is when politeness will tear if it ain't the genuine article.

The editors of the *Watchman* have substituted "Baltimore" for "bridge" in the following, and sing it before breakfast every morning:

"Tom Bolynn, his wife and his wife's mother,
All went down to the bridge together,
The bridge broke down and they all fell in,
'We are going to the d—l,' said Tom Bolynn."

A seamstress held up, for the admiration of a husband, a new dress just completed for his better-half, in which there were about twenty-five yards of materials. "See," said the dress-maker, "what a charming dress, ain't the waist splendid?" "Yes," said the sullen brute of a husband, "there is a good bit of waste."

It appears to be the custom for some persons, in the borough, to feed and milk their cows on the street, and in some cases on the pavement, to the annoyance of those who desire to enjoy the coolness of the evenings at their front doors. The streets are not the places to herd cattle, and the nuisance should be abolished.

NEWS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.—The small pox has left Bedford.

The new passenger depot at Bedford is finished.

Fulton held her county convention on Saturday of last week.

The new Richard-st bridge, at Bedford, is to be completed soon.

A. A. Stevens, Esq., has been elected Solicitor of Tyrone Borough.

The fly-crop has never been more numerous or persistent than this season.

The Democratic county convention of Franklin will be held on Tuesday the 30th inst.

S. L. Creutzborg, Esq., and family, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Cramer Cottages at Bedford.

Somerset is putting up some substantial buildings in place of those destroyed by the recent fire.

Dr. Kobler of Reedsville was recently thrown from his horse near Mann's toll gate, sustaining some bruises.

A boy named Groom, some days ago, fell from a tree, in Gaysport, Blair county, and broke his arm.

The railroad is completed, and the trains are now running and connected with the P. & C. R. R. at Bridgeport.

John Otto, aged about 10 or 12 years, while bathing, on the 4th of July, was drowned in the river at McVeytown.

The Arrandale House, at Bedford Springs, is doing its full share of business this season. It is worthy of a good patronage.

The Dunnings creek region was visited by heavy rains last week. Some damage to corn fields and meadows is reported.

J. F. Campbell, Esq., formerly of the Altoona *Vindicator*, has issued a new daily paper in Johnstown, called the *Mountain Voice*.

Over a mile of the iron has been laid on the track of the Hollidaysburg and Williamsburg railroad. Look out for the locomotive.

The relief fund for the Somerset sufferers amounts to only a little over thirty thousands dollars. This is but a small percentage of the loss.

The *cholera infantum* is raging among our little children, several having fallen victims to it within the past ten days.—*Bloody Run Press.*

A little son of James A. Harris, Esq., of Harrisonville, Fulton county, fell into one of his tan vats one day last week and was drowned.

The post-office department has re-established the post office at Dry Ridge, Bedford county, and Mr. John J. Powell has been appointed post master.

D. F. Mann, Esq., member of the State Central Committee, and Jas. B. Shires, Esq., left Bedford, on Monday, for Erie to attend U. S. District Court.

Bedford hogs are permitted to have the liberty of the town on Sunday only. Then they are allowed to do their Sabbath breaking into people's gardens.

The old Juniata Crossings bridge, in Bedford county, is to be repaired by the Bedford and Chambersburg turnpike company. The old thing needs badly.

Joseph Burns, employed in laying track on the Hollidaysburg and Williamsburg railroad, recently had one of his hands badly crushed while coupling cars.

On Saturday night last, Mrs. E. C. Jones, of Gaysport Blair county, fell from one of the upper rooms of her dwelling down a flight of stairs, receiving serious injuries.

An exchange suggests that farmers have their names painted on their road gates. The suggestion is a good one, and would be a great help to those having business with them.

Jerry Wildman, of Fermansgh township, Juniata county, was badly injured internally, one day last week, by being thrown out of a buggy, occurred by the horse running off.

On Wednesday morning of last week an unknown man, aged about 35 or 40 years, was struck by the Pacific Express eastward bound, some distance below Altoona, and instantly killed.

Perhaps young bachelors, who contemplate matrimony, can find encouragement in the fact that it only requires twenty-four yards of a costly fabric for an ordinary dress pattern now-a-days.

The Supreme Court, week before last, ousted George T. Swank, editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, from the Clerkship of the District Court of Cambria county, and adjudged J. T. Hite entitled to that office.

On the Fourth, a boy named Walter Lindsay, of Hollidaysburg, from a premature discharge of a pistol, had one of the fingers of his left hand badly injured—the finger was saved, but it is thought it will be of little use to him.

Messrs. M. Ritchey and H. B. Aaron, of Pattonsville, Bedford county, captured a large white crane last week. The beak and body measured nearly three feet in length and the wings when spread measured nearly four and a half feet from tip to tip.

The Salisbury and Baltimore railroad, and the Buffalo Valley road, both in Somerset county, are graded, but for want of capital to buy iron, are at a stand-still. We hope that both branches will soon find their way out of the present financial difficulty.

An Irishman named Gaffney, an employee of Lowry, Williams & Co., at Bridgeport, was killed by a passing train, on the B. & C. R. near Cook's Mills, on the 4th inst. He had been "celebrating" the day by a spree, and started for his boarding house, on the railroad track, with the above result.

Emanuel Shaffner, of Dauphin county, whose conviction and sentence for the murder of his wife Nancy and John Sharlock, related some time since, has been granted a new trial, by the Supreme Court. The error on which the judgement of the court below was reversed was the grouping together of testimony of two murders.

Abraham Gardner met with an accident on Monday afternoon, at Lewistown station, by which his ankle was dislocated and other bruises sustained—in fact making a very narrow escape with his life. He was on a car laden with lumber while the train was shifting, and a sudden jar threw some of it about, catching his leg, and tearing his clothing and shoe from his leg.

At Tyrone, on Friday evening, we were much pleased to take by the hand that able educator and our old friend and preceptor, Prof. Jas. A. Stephens, of Huntingdon, Pa., whose stately mien we had not seen for the past six years. Father Time has apparently been dealing gently with the Professor, and we trust that the days of our old friend, who is so eminently gifted to impart instruction to the rising generation, may be long in the land. *Serus in coelum redeas.—Altoona Tribune.*

PETERSBURG ITEMS.—Our correspondent "Sparta" writes us at length, but owing to our space being limited we are compelled to curtail:

"Petersburg (which is located on the Central at the junction of Shaver's Creek with the Juniata river) is beginning to improve more rapidly than heretofore and will eventually become an important railroad town. It is one of the best stock-shipping stations on the road and all the products of the splendid country surrounding it are shipped from this point. It was incorporated 1830. The Juniata Forge, run by John R. Hunter & Co., is located here. The iron turned out by this establishment has always been in high repute.

"The Fourth was celebrated at Fairfield and passed off very creditably."

MOUNT UNION AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.—A reporter of the Harrisburg *Patriot* visited Mount Union, week or two ago, and got off the the following interesting facts:

We are indebted for much valuable information about this place to Mr. John Dougherty, the efficient Adams express agent here, and a gentleman who has always labored for the improvement of his town, and it is to a great extent due to his energy and foresight that Mount Union is now about to take her stand as an important manufacturing and general business place.

Mount Union is situated in the lower portion of Huntingdon county, and derived its name from a union of mountains (the western rim of Kishacoquillas valley) with Jack's mountain, its southeastern boundary and Chestnut ridge with Jack's mountain by a chain of ridges forming an amphitheater, through which flows the Juniata, on the south bank of which nestles the borough of Mount Union. Just below Drake's ferry, at the mouth of the gorge in Jack's mountain through which the trapper and trader, followed by the wagoner, canal boat, locomotive and telegraph pass westward.

Jack's mountain on the left, Black Log and Shade mountains on the east, form sides of a mineral trough in which anthracite and semi-anthracite coal is mined. Fossiliferous and hematite ores, limestone, fire brick clay, glass sands, water powers roofing slate, cement and sandstone for building purposes are placed in close proximity, and where the Pennsylvania railroad and canal afford access to the Atlantic and Mississippi valleys, and where the great centre of iron manufacturing industry is being built up.

The East Broad Top coal railroad and also a railroad through the iron ore basin to Orbisonia are located, the capital stock with which to grade and bridge both these railways subscribed, and an agreement concluded with the Pennsylvania railroad company for laying down the superstructure thereon. Simultaneous with the completion of these railways (which here converge) the proposed enlargement of the Pennsylvania canal to Mount Union will we doubt not be made, and six out of seven lift-locks, from Newton Hamilton to Jacksontown aqueduct got rid of. And on the extension of the East Broad Top and Orbisonia branch railroads via Sideling Hill gap, Cumberland, Maryland, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and East Broad Top, coal will be shipped on steam canal crafts direct to New York and intermediate towns and hamlets via Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

At Mount Union, a dam 15 feet in height across the Juniata river, would give twenty-five feet head and fall. Where this magnificent water power will be made available and give employment to capital and labor, the union of which, creates wealth.

"Fossiliferous iron ores" underlie this valley and crop out along the foot-hills of Jack's and Black Log mountains.

At Mount Union the twenty-five inch hard fossil ore vein is worked by the Mount Union iron company, 500 feet in width and extends for miles northwardly above water level, and on the Mount Union side this vein has been opened along the foot hills of Jack's mountain southwardly for fifteen miles and parallel therewith four soft fossil ore veins twenty-one inches, ten inches, two feet and three feet thick each; also the Levant (Tussy mountain ore No. 4) and fifteen feet in width, of sandy fossiliferous ores, rich in iron, and parallel with these fossiliferous iron ores, and opened at a dozen or more different locations is found hematite iron ores from five to thirty-five feet in thickness, continuous (not in nests) and within easy access to the East Broad Top coal basin, from whence cheap fuel can ore long be obtained to smelt these ores and roll iron and steel rails, etc., etc.

The Rock Hill iron and coal company, with a capital of one and a half million of dollars, have secured by purchase and lease a portion of these valuable ores and coal lands, and are making preparatory arrangements to build six first class iron furnaces and a large rolling mill. The mill and two or three of these furances will be put up in the river bend, at Mount Union, and where it is intended to build various mills and factories in which water power will be used.

CHURCHES.

The churches consist of a neat frame Presbyterian church, brick United Brethren church and brick Methodist church and an elegant location whereon to build a Catholic church, parsonage, school house, etc.

The Pennsylvania railroad company have a neat depot here, but the growing importance of the town demands a much more commodious one. The company own an eligible site, where the freight and passenger trade and travel from the Pennsylvania railroad, the East Broad Top and Orbisonia branch railroads could be accommodated in one and the same building, which would add to the public convenience and be mutually advantageous to the several railroad organizations.

SUMMER RESORTS.

There is possibly very few as favorable places in the United States, and certainly in Pennsylvania, for a delightful summer resort than at Jack's spring on the Jack's mountain, about eight hundred feet above the river. The waters from Jack's spring are pure and cold in the warmest season of the year and are sufficient to supply flowing water for one hundred cottages. A large hotel at the springs, and a fountain in the centre of this beautiful basin, green walled by the hills and mountains of Pennsylvania, would invite hither the worshippers of nature and lovers of the beautiful from all parts of the country. Jack's mountain is formed of two anticlinal axes. Between these rises (eight hundred and fifty feet above the Juniata) is the crystal spring of large volume before mentioned. On the summit of this range of mountains may be opened, through shade avenues, smooth road from whence Kishacoquillas valley, with its well cultivated limestone plantations and quaint agriculturists, may be seen on the west, and on the east hills succeeding hills, like waves on a storm-tossed ocean. All these unite in inviting some lover of the beautiful on whom fortune has smiled to build this fountain, that his name and actions shall reverberate along the line of generations.

ARREST OF SCOTT MONROE, THE GREAT JAIL BREAKER—*Officer Westbrook Works Up the Little Job.*—Scott Monroe, a mulatto, was convicted, at the May Sessions, at Bedford, for the larceny of a small quantity of butter, not exceeding two pounds, and sentenced to hard labor, in the Western Penitentiary, for a period of one year. The night following his sentence, he escaped from the jail and fled to Maryland. The Sheriff offered a reward of $50 for his apprehension, and a month or six weeks later, he was picked up, by the Cumberland police, and returned to Bedford.

He was hand-cuffed, hobbled and placed in close confinement, but the indomintable Scott was not to be baffled in that way. With a horse-shoe nail he manufactured a key, with which he unlocked his cuffs, out of a case-knife, clandestinely furnished him, he manufactured a saw, with which he sawed off his hobbles, sawed the bolts off of his door, then worked with a confedeate prisoner into the cellar, then bursted things generally and the two left for parts unknown.

The Sheriff offered another reward of $50, and notified the detective forces, in the surrounding counties, of the escape. Monroe, on leaving Bedford, struck for this place. Here he awaited the arrival of Robinson's Circus, with which he had travelled last year, in charge of some ring horses. He followed it from this place to Mifflintown where he joined it. Officer Westbrook learned that a colored man had joined them, at Mifflintown, and from the description he was satisfied that it was Scott.

The show, in the meantime, had gone up to Mercersburg and over to M'Connellsburg, and all sight was lost of it. From M'Connellsburg it headed up to Bedford. Here Scott kept himself *dark*. Officer Westbrook, who was awaiting the appearance of the show on the line of the railroad, did not hear of it again until last Tuesday evening, when it was reported it would be at Williamsburg the next day. He proceeded to that point at once, where he found his man sailing under the name of Charley Williams. He arrested him, and after considerable effort on the part of Charley, to prove that he was not Scott Monroe, he brought him to this place. As they stepped from the cars the officer recognized Sheriff Keyser, of Bedford, standing in the door of the Exchange hotel, stepping up to him he said: "Sheriff, is this your man?" "Yes, sir!" said the Sheriff, emphatically, and Scott was provided with quarters, at castle Houck, until evening when he was hustled off to Bedford.

We have only to add that officer Westbrook deserves great credit, for the prompt and efficient manner, in which he worked up this case. Those two pounds of butter will cost Bedford county a snug little sum. We can't buy any at that price.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending July 20, 1872.....	5,585
Same date last year.....	6,631
Increase for week.....	
Decrease for week.....	1046
Shipped for the year 1872.....	164,589
Same date last year.....	201,901
Decrease for year 1872.....	37313

GREAT FRUIT YEAR.—This will be one of the greatest seasons for fruit for many years, and persons should not fail to preserve large quantities of it. Cans, jars and jelly glasses, all warranted, can be had for this purpose, very cheap, at Buchanan & Son's, 509 Hill street, Huntingdon. [jy17,6t

A MAN DIES VERY SUDDENLY.—*Suspicions of Foul Play.*—A trustworthy correspondent, at Cassville, sends us the following highly important statement:

On the 28th of June last, a man named John Bumgardner, employed on a saw mill, in Cambria county, about nine miles from Altoona, after eating a hearty dinner, had a difficulty, which resulted in a scuffle, with a party, whose name has not been given, and in five minutes thereafter he dropped dead. A rude box was constructed, the body put into it and about four o'clock in the evening, two men, named respectively Condrin and Rose, brought the corpse to Altoona, on a lumber wagon, and thence to Mapleton, by the Fast Line. The next day the body was conveyed, by the friends, who reside at Cassville, to this place. The appearance of the neck and face of the deceased, which were jet black, taken in consideration with the hurried manner in which the body was brought, created suspicions in the minds of the friends, of foul play. This taken in connection with the fact that the persons who had charge of the body, to Mapleton, seriously opposed the holding of an examination, when suggested by Dr. Alleman, confirmed them in their opinions. Accordingly B. F. Glasgow, Esq., Justice of the Peace, summoned a jury, and Doctors Hinchman, Thompson and Guss were called in to make a *post mortem* examination. The following is their report: "Externally we find no indication of any violence being used. A *post mortem* examination of the chest and abdomen confirm our belief; but we believe that he died from a natural cause produced from over exertion. The face and head being in such a state of decomposition that it would reveal no light."

No other evidence being produced to the jury, it, at the request of the friends, adjourned to meet an the 13th inst. The jury met as per adjournment. Dr. Guss appeared before the jury, and stated that he was dissatisfied with the report of the physicians, and presented the following statement to them:

"The undersigned having been summoned, on very short notice, to take part in the examination of the body of the above named John Bumgardner, does, after due reflection, say that the cause of death may have been other than that of a natural cause, produced from over exertion, and that a further examination may reveal *fracture of the base* of the *skull*.

ISAAC GUSS, M. D.

The jury thereupon made up the following verdict:

"No additional light being thrown on the subject of the death of the deceased, do say: that from the *post mortem* examination made or the evidence produced, we are not prepared to say whether he came to his death by violence or not—strong suspicion resting upon our minds that violence might have been used, by some person or persons, which caused his death."

From the statement of Dr. Guss it may be inferred that the *post mortem* examination was limited and unsatisfactory. Indeed it is the expressed opinion of those witnessing the proceedings, that there was a manifest lack of skill or inclination on the part of some of those conducting it, and we think we are warranted in saying that this is the prevailing opinion of the jurors in the case. 'Tis true decomposition had progressed to some extent, but this would not have prevented a close examination of the body.

LOCAL NEWS FROM THE "LOWER END."—Married, on Thursday, the 4th inst., in Shirleysburg, by the Rev. J. W. Evans, Mr. —— Wharton, of Mifflin county, to Miss Emma Kabis, of Shirleysburg borough.

SAD ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., a young man by the name of Miles. Aller, in the employ of Frank Harmony, aged 15 years, was found floating down the Aughwick Creek. He left the dwelling of Mr. Harmony, on Sabbath evening for the cows, and it is supposed while attempting to cross the creek, was drowned; when found he had a whoop in his hand. A man the name of Davis, the Saturday previously was found dead in the canal below Mt. Union, particulars not known.

RAIN, RAIN.

This end of the county, for the last week, has had daily showers of rain, so much so that the grain is growing in the shock. The farmers have become very uneasy and restless. But they must put on the garment of patience, and abide their turn, for while the grain may receive some injury, they will be more than recompensed in their crop of corn, potatoes, &c.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The East Broad Top and Coal Company have closed the contract with Messrs. T. E. & W. P. Orbison for a tract of land adjoining Orbisonia, containing between five and six hundred acres, having thereon several valuable ore mines, and a fine location for furnaces, &c. We now look for the railroad to be put under contract, in a very short time; the road has been fully surveyed and located.

POLITICAL.

The lower end has recently had a run of politicians, who have been bobbing around from house to house, holding out the friendly hand to all with whom they come in contact. Let them come we are glad to meet our upper end friends whenever they have an occasion to pay us a visit.

Treasurer Kenyon has been here collecting taxes and there has been a perfect rush on the part of tax-payers generally to pay up. The new law takes admirably. The five per cent. off wins. The tax-payer gets it now, where the collector formerly received it.

AUGHWICK.

AN INHUMAN OUTRAGE—A FAMILY *Driven from Home at Night and their House Burned.*—A desperado, named Joe Ingram, living with his family, in Mt. Union, at about 2 o'clock, on last Friday morning, proceeded to the residence of his father-in-law, named Ryan, living a short distance above that place and by threats of murder drove his mother-in-law and five children from their home, with nothing on but their night clothing, and then set fire to the house and burned it, with all its contents, to the ground. He went to three houses to get matches before he succeeded, and after he had succeeded in his hellish design, he ascended the roof of the house and halloed "fire" until the heat became unbearable; the only pity is that the roof did not open and swallow up the fiend. The children were obliged to remain in the woods until clothing was sent up from the town to cover their nakedness. Mr. Ryan is working at Barree Forge and was not at home. The family is left entirely destitute. Ingram went to work next morning on the railroad as if nothing had occurred.

It is supposed that the matter grew out of an old grudge. About a year ago Ingram, acted very badly and the Ryan family had a warrant issued for him. In making the arrest Constable Rodgers, in self-defence, was obliged to put a ball through Ingram's arm, and it is supposed he bears a grudge ever since.

THE JUNIATA CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION.—In company with Rev. M'Kee, of Hopewell, we visited the delightful grounds, selected by this association, for the holding of their Annual Camp Meetings, and we pronounce it one of the best selections that could have been made in the Juniata Valley, on the line of the railroad. It is far enough away from the noise, bustle and confusion of the latter, and near enough to dispense with the abominable hack nuisance. It is located about three-eighths of a mile to the north of the village of Newton Hamilton, in a deep woods, well watered by four wells and three springs one of them is thoroughly impregnated with sulphur.

Mr. Norton, the contractor, is completing one enclosure of 108 feet by 190, containing 120 tents and a complement of 200 tents will be completed by the time set for the meeting.

The camp will commence on Tuesday, the 6th proximo, and continue until Friday morning the 16th. Tents are for rent at $7 for the lower, and $6 for the upper floor. Boarding will be furnished for the term of ten days for $7.50, or $1.25 per day, or 50 cents per single meal. Persons who desire to get away from business for a space of ten days, and to do some good for themselves at the same time, can here find the rest they want which will prove both pleasant and profitable.

Mr. Brown, of the Lewistown and Sunbury Railroad, has superceded Daniel Cessna, Esq., as Superintendent of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad.

FOR SALE.—A Market Car, in good order, will be sold at a bargain. Call at the Bee-Hive Grocery, No. 111 Fourth street.

ITEMS FROM FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.—A stage line, between Spruce Creek and Centre Hall, has been run for upwards of forty years. The line is about thirty miles long, running through a section of country densely populated. The scenery along the route is very fine. Franklinville, a post village, is a pleasant stopping place. Mr. A. G. Ewing, is the postmaster, and a most agreeable gentleman. The route is now run by Mr. Henry M'Manigal, of Graysville, who has furnished the line with very creditable coaches, and conducts the business as it has never been conducted before. The sages leave Spruce Creek at 9 a. m., and arrive at Centre Hall, at 6 p. m., making the whole trip in nine hours.

On Saturday the 11th, a very heavy storm visited the upper portion of the valley, doing great damage and swelling the streams beyond that of the last flood.

Andrew Myton had two cows killed by lightning during the prevalence of the storm.

The grain is all harvested and will all be stowed away in a few days.

Political matters are very dull, but the Democrats are swallowing Greeley with wry faces, they say: "Well, we hardly know what to think, but any thing to beat Grant is what we want now. We would vote for Fred. Douglass or Jeff Davis if he were our nominee"

SUDDEN AND SINGULAR DEATH.—John Simpson, father of J. R. Simpson, Esq., of this place, left his residence, on Hill street, on last Friday evening, it is supposed, to bring home the cows. Not returning early in the evening, it was supposed he had gone to his son, Murray's, living up Stone Creek Avenue. A messenger was sent thither, but not finding him, search was made for him in the field, whither it was supposed he had gone. *He was found dead!* He had apparently seated himself upon a log to rest and fell over and expired. His faithful dogs were found guarding the body. He had been unwell for some days, but no serious indisposition had manifested itself. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his sudden and singular death has caused many expressions of regret that he has passed away. Death is supposed to have been caused by exhaustion and old age. He was in his 74th year.

HOW TO GO WEST.—This is an inquiry which every one should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of Routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C. B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I. B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Routes to the West. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and form the great Burlington Route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories; and passengers starting from Huntingdon county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

This Line has published a pamphet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

HOW IT COMES.—Many persons suppose that a large paper, with three times the reading matter contained in the old *Journal and American*, costs no more to publish it than the latter, because the subscription price remains the same. This is a mistake. It costs at least one-half more, and this extra cost must be made up on advertising, but thep rices for advertising are no higher, and there is but little, if any more, advertising, consequently we must charge for many things that were formerly published gratuitously. Will politicians and those who want to make money out of politics or secure political honors, remember this when we present our bills for personal advertising? The man who wants to make money out of politics has as much right to pay the printer as the man who wants to make money out of dry-goods, groceries, &c. tf.

CASTORIA—a substitute for Castor Oil a family physic which is pleasant to take and does not distress or gripe, but is sure to operate when all other remedies have failed. It is a purely vegetable preparation, containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol, the result of fifteen years experimenting by Doctor Samuel Pitcher. It is perfectly harmless and far more effective than Pills, Narcotic Syrups or Castor Oil. By soothing the system it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying or teething children. It kills Worms, cures Stomach, Aches, Constipation, Flatulency and Derangement of the liver. No family can afford to be without this article. It costs but 35 cents—ask your druggist to get for you, and he will always keep it. july3-4t.

In a Connecticut grave-yard are five tombstones which attract much attention. On one is the inscription, "My First Wife," on another, "My Second Wife," on another, "My Third Wife," and on another, "My Fourth Wife," and on the fifth, which stands in the centre of the four, is the comprehensive inscription: "Our Beloved Husband." If any getleman wishes the above cut on stones he can have it executed neatly at Williams' Marble Yard. [17,2t

E. M. Africa has just received, in addition to her large stock of Millinery Goods, a fine assortment of Linen Switches, Chignons and Curls. Also, a new style of Fans.

THE place for fine Confections, Notions, Toys, Jewelery, &c., is at D. AFRICA'S, one door west of D. P. Gwin's store. Also, Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda Water in season. [apr.10–6mos.

WILLIAMS wishes all who are in want of Marble Work, to call and examine workmanship and prices before purchasing elsewhere. [ap10.

"The Howe Machine, from Brown's Carpet Store, is the kind *I'm bound to have.* It is *known* to be the *best* and *most durable.*" 2t

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

WILLIAMS manufactures Marble and Slate Mantles. Call and see designs. [ap10.

Go to see Williams, if you want to purchase stone. [jy17,2t

Go to Williams for Garden Statuary and Vaces. [ap10.

The cheapest lot of Grain Cradles in town, at Franciscus Hardware Co.'s Store. [je26.3

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

New Advertisements.

DEPOSITE INSURANCE

Is anew form of LIFE INSURANCE, originated and just introduced by the old and popular

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ORGANIZED 1850.

ASSETS. - - $10,000,000

It is confidently recommended as far superior in all respects to any Tontine or other plan upon which payment of profits is deferred. Insurance on all the usual plans is offered by this company at far Lower Rates than are charged by other mutual companies.

ALEXANDER ELLIOTT,
Feb.21,1872–3m. Agent at Huntingdon,

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., July 23, 1872.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 20	$ 26
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		15
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat	8 00 to 10 00	
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 80
" red, "		1 75
RYE		1 00
CORN		75
OATS		45
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15½ 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	85@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
STRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 25	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
RAISINS, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
PRUNES	16	20
CURRANTS	12	15
RICE	10	12
STARCH	8½	10
SOAP	6½	10
SAL SODA	4½	5
BUCKETS, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
PEANUTS, roasted, per bushel	3 50	per qt. 20
ESSENCE COFFEE, per gross	4 25	per box 5
CHEE-E, Goshen	17	20
CANNED PEACHES, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" " 2 lb cans	3 30	30
" TOMATOES, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" EGG PLUM, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" GREEN GAGES, "	4 50	40
" GREEN GAGES "	4 00	35
" WHITE CHERRIES	4 50	40
" WINSLOW'S CORN	3 50	35
" LIMA BEANS, 2 lb cans	4 00	35
" GREEN PEAS, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
MINCE MEAT	14½	18
POTATOES		55

J. E. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN. | J. M. WISE.

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO

BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, BRACKETS AND WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

What a Heavy Sod Will Do.

The sod makes the corn. This may be taken as an axiom, as undoubted as that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. If the sod is right the corn can take of itself. What is wanted is a mass of roots filling the soil to the depth of three, four or five inches or more, and such a mat of vegetation on the surface as will inevitably belong to such a mass of roots. Now, what such an amount of vegetable matter easily decomposed, and such as corn leaves to feed upon would measure, can be very easily estimated. It would certainly be within bounds to say that there would be on every square rod of ground 90 cubic feet of matter equal in fertilizing power to average barn-yard manure. This is over three-quarters of a cord per square rod; and 100 rods going to make up an acre, there would be over 120 cords of manure to the acre. This amount of barn-yard manure would seem perfectly bewildering to a farmer, and would be beyond the power of many to haul out and spread. And here it is on the spot, in the most perfect shape possible to be utilized. Does it need then, any further argument to show clearly that a heavy soil, is the best, cheapest and most easily handled manure a farmer can procure or invent? the vexed question of whether one should plow deep or shallow for corn, here gets a satisfactory and simple reply. With such a sod or any sod, we may say, one must plow sufficiently deep to get enough loose soil on the top to allow the harrow to work and make a seed bed. No more, no less. If your sod is such a one as we lately saw cut from a pasture on a farm in Eastern Pennsylvania, the plow must necessarily go seven or eight inches beneath the surface before enough soil can be obtained wherein to make a seed-bed. The average crop on this farm is over 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre, and the secret, if there is any, is in this sod. Why should it be doubted? It is a simple example in proportion; as sod is to sod, so corn to corn. And by this we may learn what a heavy sod will do.—*Agriculturist.*

Watering Horses in Hot Weather.

There is a warm controversy coming up in regard to the watering of horses in warm weather. At present this controversy is as a cloud no larger than a man's hand; but we are sadly mistaken if it do not come to be one of the most stirring questions of the day; one in the face of which even "Drilling *versus* Hilling Corn," "Deep Plowing," or any other illustrious subject of the past, will pale.

Several writers have of late suggested that in watering horses "while they are warm" in summer is a very bad thing; others say that "more suffer and are injured for the want of water in summer than from too much of it." The great centre of attack in this new line of thought is not Joseph Harris, although he is but one of several who has taken in hand the reformation of horse manners and customs in reference to drink.

The theory of horseman in general is that it is an evil to perspire freely in warm weather, and that if little water be given them, they can perspire but little. "The more water we give them the more they sweat." On the other hand the laboring man in the open fields tells us he is never so comfortable at work as when he be perspires freely, and he takes his glass of cool spring water as often as he pleases. The argument from this is that what is good for the man is good for the beast. Perhaps so.

We suppose the truth lies midway between these opposing forces. At any rate the discussion will do no harm to the poor dumb beasts interested. Our own experience has been adverse to excessive watering. Even in the harvest field we think moderation is advisable.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

What to Live On.

Berries and fruits at this season of the year are not only precious luxuries, but great promoters of health. They act upon the liver, promoting that secretion naturally which many are in the hab it of obtaining only by the means of artificial medicines. They thus avert many a disease resulting from a torpid condition of the liver. Another way in which they act beneficially is the mechanical effect their little seeds produce in passing through the bowels, very much the same as the watering of an irritated eye-ball when any hard substance touches that delicate organ, and this water, by dissolving the hardened contents of constipated bowels, keep them in a healthier state than any pill or purgative invented by the apothecary. There can be no doubt that in the summer and fall seasons people who live mainly on fruits and berries and coarse bread can almost ensure exemption from sickness, while those who eat heartily of solid meats and vegetables two or three times a day are liable to all the diseases that flesh is heir to.

Failures in Farming.

As a general thing, when ordinary industry and judgment are exercised in the business of farming, success, to a greater or less extent, is certain. In other occupations, success is not alone dependent on these qualities, but in spite of the greatest efforts and closest attention, failures often occur. The fickle goddess haunts the merchant and the speculator, but the farmer, secure on his welltilled fields, is not afraid of her frowns nor courts her smile. Fortune for him has no favors to grant, and cannot seriously assail his position. With neither poverty or riches to interfere, he is in the best position for exercising all the virtues.—*Hearth and Home.*

A FRENCH gardener finding a piece of woolen cloth, which the wind had lodged in a tree, covered with caterpillars, acted upon the idea suggested, and placed woolen rags in several trees. Every morning he found them covered with caterpillars, which were easily removed.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.
Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

NOTICE:—

HUNTINGDON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

NEW SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.

The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.

The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:

W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.
M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.
Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.
John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.
P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.
John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.
John P. Barclay, at Spruce Creek.
David Henderson, at Alexandria.
Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.
Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.
Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.

S. B. CHANEY, Pres't.,
WM. A. FLEMING, Sec'y. [jan3-72.tf

BEE HIVE GROCERY,

No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.
Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Tuesday, June 4th, 1872, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 00	LE 8 20	Huntingdon	AR 9 10	AR 5 25
6 06	8 28	Long Siding	9 00	5 17
6 19	8 46	McConnellstown	8 45	5 04
6 25	8 51	Pleasant Grove	8 39	4 58
6 37	9 05	Marklesburg	8 27	4 45
6 51	9 20	Coffee Run	8 11	4 23
6 58	9 27	Rough and Ready	8 04	4 26
7 10	9 39	Cove	7 52	4 12
7 15	9 43	Fishers Summit	7 48	4 08
7 53	10 10	Saxton	7 28	3 48
8 10	10 27	Riddlesburg	6 53	3 30
8 17	10 34	Hopewell	6 46	3 22
8 35	10 51	Pipers Run	6 30	3 06
8 55	11 10	Tatesville	6 12	2 48
9 08	11 22	Bloody Run	6 00	2 33
9 12	11 26	Mount Dallas	5 56	2 29
9 19	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 50	2 22
9 23	11 36	Lutzville	5 46	2 18
9 27	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 42	2 14
9 34	11 46	Jamesons	5 36	2 07
AR 9 40	11 52	Bedford	LE 5 30	2 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 40	LE 10 15	Saxton	AR 7 20	AR 2 40
7 55	10 30	Coalmont	7 05	2 25
8 00	10 35	Crawford	7 00	2 0
AR 8 10	AR 10 45	Dudley	LE 6 50	LE 1 10
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Sup't.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westward Mail.	Through Passenger	Way Passenger	Mixed Train	Stations.	Harrisburg Accom.	Eastward Mail.	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 02	6 05	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 01	4 05	.....
5 10	6 11	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 58	.....
5 18	6 17	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 51	.....
5 24	6 25	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 37	3 43	.....
5 40	6 36	11 53	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 24	3 30	1. 15
5 57	6 54	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 12	.....
6 07	7 03	12 21	12 32	Barree	8 58	3 05	.....
6 14	7 10	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 58	1 50
6 27	7 24	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 47	.....
6 35	7 31	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 40	1 54
6 45	7 41	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 23	2 32	.....
6 49	7 47	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 25	.....
6 55	7 52	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 21	1 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 05	1 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 58 P. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntington at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 22 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 20 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntington at 6 55 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 15 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Fast Line	Mail Train	Express
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 35	8 10
Rochester,			9 35	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Day Express	Mail	Pacific Express	Express	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, Arrive	7 20	P. M. 12 00	P. M. 3 00	10 45	6 50
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	A. M. 5 50	10 00

ED. S. YOUNG,
Dec, 20, 1871. General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, MAY 6TH, 1872.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.53 and 9.45 p. m., respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.45 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.30 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.50 a. m., passes Reading at 7.25 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.50 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15, 9.00 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.00 a. m., 1.05 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.35 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
may15,'72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

WARNING.

MANY CITIZENS of this county who, had been persuaded to buy other kinds of Sewing Machines, which seemed at *first* to work well on a tolerable range of work, have expressed to me their *regrets* that the genuine original Elias Howe Sewing Machine—the best in the world—had not been brought to their notice before purchasing. And judging from the number of offers I have, to trade Howe machines for all other kinds, I estimate that the people of this county have lost more than $20,000 by failing to get, at the first, the *genuine Howe Machine.* It is made on sound mechanical principles, avoids rickety cog-wheels, and is so constructed as to have perfect control by adjustment, and provision made to restore lost motion when it wears, thereby securing extraordinary *durability,* and adaptation to the greatest range of work. Now as my traveling agents may not be able to visit every person in time, and as many inferior machines of different kinds are still being urged on the public, I hereby GIVE NOTICE, that before you spend your time or money on any other machine, the safest plan is, either to write to me direct, or inquire of agents for the famous *Elias Howe,* machine, from Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa., and take no agents word for it, that the machine is genuine, unless it has the medallion at the head of this article, imbedded in the bed plate of every machine.

JAS. A. BROWN,
Huntingdon, Pa., Gen. Agent for Hunt. Co.
Feb.14,1872-6mos.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4. '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

Hardware.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

10 Years of a Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all

Asthma and Bronchitis.
It has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For Pains in Breast,
Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Disease of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND

SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medical qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.
Oct.4,1871-1y.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mil being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, between 60 and 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. The up land is of a fair grain raising quality with some fifteen acres of fine meadow bottom, and the balance is principally covered with a good quality of timber, mostly white pine and hemlock, with a good saw mill seat, and never failing water power thereon.

The improvements are a neat two-story frame house and frame stable, with other outbuildings and conveniences, and a young thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, inquire of the undersigned, at Huntingdon, or on the premises.

nov29-tf. R. McDIVITT.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS—PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulents. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour F